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shoot down one-half the inhabitants of those benighted islands, while we make the other half too drunk to bury their comrades."

We have received from Senator Descamps' camps of Belgium, chairman of the Arbitration Drafting Committee of the Hague Conference, a copy of the report of his committee made to the Conference. It is a beautifully printed, large folio pamphlet of one hundred pages. It contains the "Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes," with the exposition of the different articles made by Senator Descamps in his report. This exposition, as the president of the Conference said when he heard it, is a most valuable commentary on the most important document ever drafted by an international conference. It explains the meaning, purpose and scope of the articles as they were developed during the days and weeks of discussion in committee. The pamphlet contains also the proposals submitted to the Conference by Russia, the rules of procedure of the Anglo-Venezuelan tribunal submitted by Mr. de Martens, the British proposals, the American proposals, and the amendment to the Russian proposals submitted by Count Nigra of the Italian delegation. It includes also an important document on mediation and arbitration drawn up by Mr. Descamps at the request of the Arbitration Commission of the Conference. This document contains the principles of international law governing mediation and arbitration in a general way, and also a list of the special commercial and other treaties into which an arbitral clause has been introduced.

Brevities.

. . . The Doubleday & McClure Co. of New York have published a translation of the sixth and last volume of J. S. Bloch's great work on "The Future of War in its Technical, Economical and Political Relations." It has a preface by W. T. Stead. Price, \$2.00.

. . . The estimates for the navy for the next fiscal year, which will be submitted to Congress this winter, amount to over \$73,000,000, or nearly fifty per cent. greater than the expenses for the present year.

. . . Senator Hoar, on his recent return from England, when asked what the opinion of Englishmen regarding the Philippine policy of the United States is, replied: "They are laughing in their sleeves about us."

. . . "Come forth out of thy royal chamber, O Prince of Peace! O Prince of all the kings of the earth, put on the visible robes of thy majesty, take up the unlimited scepter which thy Father hath bequeathed to thee! For now the church, thy bride, is calling thee, and all the turbulent, warring nations of the world sigh for peace, and sigh to be redeemed."—*Milton*.

. . . The Filipinos have a horror of intoxicating beverages, and have not allowed the sale of them in their

towns. Since its occupancy by the United States forces, Manila has become a rum-hole with more than four hundred saloons. "Is this the civilization you bring?" asked a cultured native of an American. But the war "civilizers" swallow all this side-iniquity without a blush.

. . . The secretary of the American Peace Society, Benjamin F. Trueblood, was reelected a member of the Board of Directors of the International Peace Bureau at the annual meeting held at Berne on the twenty-second of September.

. . . The Dutch Union for Peace and the Freedom of International Commerce, which has seven hundred members in Holland, has just elected Henri Dunant, founder of the work of the Red Cross, its honorary president.

. . . The French artillery of to-day is held by competent authorities to be at least one hundred and sixteen times as deadly as the batteries which went into action in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

. . . Negotiations are again in progress for the settlement of the Samoan trouble. This time there is talk of dividing the islands between the United States, Germany and Great Britain, as the only solution of the problem.

. . . More than five thousand horses and mules have been, or are soon to be, shipped to Manila for service in the United States army. Nearly twenty thousand horses are in process of shipment to South Africa for the use of the English against the Boers.

. . . A young American sportsman recently shot a deer in the Adirondacks with a dum-dum, or soft-nosed bullet. The orifice where the bullet entered was the size of his little finger; where it came out, as big as his two fists. He says he felt like a criminal when he saw it. Every Englishman who puts that kind of a hole through a Boer will feel himself a glorious hero! Will he?

. . . Pension Commissioner Evans has made the statement that twenty thousand claims for pensions on account of the Spanish War have already been filed in his office. Forty thousand soldiers were engaged in actual service in the war. Hence, either one-half of them were killed or permanently disabled, or else the claims filed with Commissioner Evans represent an appalling amount of lying and deceit. What may we expect from the Philippine War?

. . . The *Peacemaker* (Philadelphia) for September and October contains an extended and interesting account of the Mystic Peace Convention held at the last of August. It gives the annual address of the president, Alfred H. Love, the annual report of the Universal Peace Union, and digests of the addresses of Benjamin F. Trueblood, Dr. W. Evans Darby, William Lloyd Garrison, Dr. S. F. Hershey, Gamaliel Bradford and others.

. . . "Our country is the world, our countrymen all mankind. We love the land of our nativity only as we love all other lands. The interests, rights and liberties of American citizens are no more dear to us than are those of the whole human race."—*Boston Peace Convention, 1838*.

. . . "Brute courage is a drug. Men who hold life cheap and hesitate not to face the cannon's mouth, who lead a forlorn hope to blockade an enemy's harbor, who

swim rivers under deadly fire, swarm in battalions."—*William Lloyd Garrison.*

. . . The *Morning Star*, Boston, is one of the weekly religious journals which are true to the cause of the Master's kingdom of peace, in foul weather and fair.

. . . The able address by Dr. Mackennal of Bowdon, England, delivered before the recent International Congregational Council and published in the October *Advocate of Peace*, we have put into pamphlet form and can furnish at \$1.50 per hundred prepaid.

. . . "We utter our protest against all war and bloodshed. We hail with joy the results of the World's Peace Conference as only the first step towards universal peace."—*Colorado W. C. T. U.*

. . . Count Muravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has delayed his departure from Paris on account of the situation in South Africa. France and Russia are said to be watching *with interest* the developments in that region.

. . . A new organization called the American League, of which Mr. Bolton Hall of New York is temporary secretary, has been formed for the purpose of opposing the growing military spirit in the United States. Many well-known public men are among the adherents.

. . . "The use of force in the extension of American institutions presents an inconsistency whose evil and dangerous tendency ought to be apparent to all who love these institutions and understand their motives and purposes."—*Grover Cleveland.*

. . . Boston's demonstration in honor of Admiral Dewey for two days cost the state and city governments and the people over \$1,000,000. The saloons did a much more thriving business than the hotels.

. . . The revolution in Venezuela has succeeded. President Andrade has been driven from the capital. General Castro, leader of the insurgents has entered Caracas. A new constitution will be drawn and General Castro made provisionally president.

. . . Great satisfaction has been occasioned throughout Russian Poland by the concessions made by the Russian Governor-General of Poland in allowing more instruction in the Polish language.

. . . "If you deal fairly with other people, all the people on the four seas are your friends and brothers."—*Confucius.*

. . . All the leading peace organizations of Europe have made earnest and repeated efforts to induce Great Britain and the Transvaal to settle their dispute by peaceful methods.

. . . "Christianity has nothing to gain in foreign lands if its presence is secured there by the policy of a government whose methods are essentially imperialistic. The proof of this is furnished by the incontestable fact that the success of American missions in alien lands without annexation or colonization has been more remarkable among the natives than those that have been backed by the prestige of imperialism."—*Dr. George C. Lorimer.*

. . . The expenses of the government for the first two months of the current fiscal year were \$102,969,090.33, of which \$81,902,600.52, or about four-fifths, went for army, navy and pensions.

. . . The extent to which England has become militarized is shown by the fact that twenty-five thousand reserves were brought into service and fully equipped in about six days.

. . . The British admiralty has "chartered" sixty-seven transatlantic steamers to convey troops and supplies to South Africa. In consequence, transatlantic freight from the American seaboard has gone up in cost about fifty per cent.

The Progress of Arbitration.

BY HON. WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS.

Address at the Mohonk Arbitration Conference.

Arbitration, *arbitratio*, is a word which seems to have an equivalent, more or less exact, in every written language; and the thing indicated by it is probably known, in some form or other, to all peoples, whether savage or civilized. At any rate, it is safe to assume that the principle of optional arbitration, as applied in the settlement of personal differences, is as old as the oldest civilization; and the probabilities are that it is very much older; for, in the progress of society, a considerable length of time must have elapsed, after the ideas of property and exclusive rights of individuals had arisen in the minds of men, before any compulsory system of distributive justice was established. During that unsettled period there must have arisen many disputes involving the right of person and property; and such of these as were not appealed to arms must have been settled in one of three ways. Some of them may have been terminated by mutual agreement between the parties themselves; a larger number may have been adjudged through the intervention of friends; but the greater portion of them were doubtless referred to the decision of some indifferent person or persons in whose superior wisdom and equity both disputants confided—that is to say, to arbitration.

The practice of arbitration or reference is therefore coeval with the earliest dawn of civilization. It was the ancestor of law courts and the harbinger of our modern jury system. Of course its exact origin is unknown; for, like the old English common law of which it is a part, it reaches back through the traditions and mists of ages to a time quite beyond the memory of man.

In its more modern and complex form, as exemplified in the judicial systems of all civilized peoples, arbitration has been defined as "an adjudication by private persons, appointed to decide a matter or matters in controversy on a formal reference made to them for that purpose." There are, then, three cardinal points of difference between a modern tribunal of arbitration and a modern court of law.

First, the arbitrators are "private persons." They hold no commission from the state, and represent no sovereign power. They cannot, therefore, compel attendance nor impose pains and penalties for contempt. Their authority is revokable by the will of either party at any time before the award; and after their award is made, their functions cease by limitation. They cannot, therefore, revise their own decisions, nor can the case be re-opened except by a new agreement.